

THE EVENING TIMES.

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THE CASE OF COLONEL LYNCH

The expected has happened. Col. Arthur Lynch, native of Ireland and consequently a British subject, who fought in the ranks of the Boers against the government to which he owed allegiance, has been promptly arrested upon his landing in England. While still in Africa he was elected to a seat in Parliament by an Irish constituency, and he returned to claim his seat. Instead of getting into the House of Commons, however, he has got into jail. The charge against him is treason.

Colonel Lynch cannot claim exemption from punishment on the ground of the general amnesty which formed part of the terms of the Boer surrender, for in those terms it was expressly stipulated that British subjects who had joined the burghers would be re-

garded as rebels against the crown and dealt with under the laws of the realm governing the crime of treason. He knew exactly what he had to expect if he should fail to place himself outside of British jurisdiction. His election to Parliament does not alter in the least the status of his case, or differentiate it from that of any other British subject guilty of a like offense.

Under the terms of the Boer surrender the death penalty is eliminated from the schedule of punishments to be visited upon those found guilty of treason, and, therefore, Colonel Lynch's neck is safe. But he cannot hope to be classed as a martyr if his course results in placing him for a term of years behind the bars of a British prison.

A THRIFTY MONARCH

Report has it that King Victor Emmanuel of Italy has just purchased 150,000 acres of coal land in West Virginia, paying something like \$8,000,000 for it. It is said to be his intention to develop this land and use the product of the mines to be opened to supply the Italian navy, which now uses principally Welsh coal. It is not to be supposed, however, that King Victor Emmanuel is animated altogether by altruistic motives. He will let his navy have all the American coal it needs, but he will sell the stuff at a profit and thus earn no inconsiderable profits from his investment.

If the report is true—and the detailed account gives ground for the

belief that it is—the incident gives proof that the young Italian monarch knows a good thing when he sees it. Italy itself is poor, but the King is counted among the most wealthy of European monarchs. Apparently he proposes to make use of opportunity to increase his private fortune. Perhaps he is not quite sure in his own mind that Italy may not change from a monarchy to a republic before he gets to be an old man. In that event his holdings of coal lands in America would yield him a much better income than he could derive from almost any other investment. At any rate, it seems that he deems it wise to cast an anchor to windward.

WAIT UNTIL THE CAR STOPS

Jumping off moving trains and street cars as practiced today is a fruitful source of nervous disorders, and one not fully recognized for its importance by any school except osteopaths, says "Osteopathic Health." Yet the facts are easily comprehended. Certain it is that nervousness in all its protean forms, from irritability, neurasthenia and general nervous collapse to paralysis, is so caused, and that the careless habit of many people of bowling off moving cars stiff-legged lays the foundation for these disorders every hour of the day.

In leading the strenuous life of our cities men and women seem unable to wait to get to their journey's end. Before trains come to a half stop at crossings and platforms fidgety pedestrians with muscles tense drop from platforms, and, almost before their bodies have recovered from the forward momentum, are stalking a mad foot race against time in the opposite direction. This enterprise saves ten seconds, of course, for that particular errand, but possibly it hastens by many months one's journey to the grave. Positive injury is thereby done to the spine and nervous system which must gather in cumulative effect until one day the whole nervous organism may go to pieces. Then more or less innocent things will be blamed for the collapse.

The doctors may even analyze the victim of these innumerable concussions

piecemeal in the laboratories to find that he is being preyed upon by ubiquitous microbes, yet the origin of his troubles is a simple spinal disorder, caused by off-repeated joltings, some of which proved by chance more vicious than the rest, throwing one or more of his vertebral segments out of perfect alignment. Once that has come about the foundation has been laid, for nearly all the ills in the calendar of medicine.

It is not to be understood that such concussions produce dislocations of spinal vertebrae in the sense that they are thrown out of joint, as occurs in a "broken neck." That is no more the case than that chinaware must shatter from every simple jar before it cracks. The lesser injuries come before the greater, and happen with a thousandfold greater frequency. Mere slips of the vertebrae from their true positions—one upon the other—and the strains brought to bear in consequence upon the ligaments and muscles binding them together, are what first occur from these sudden innumerable poundings of hard heels against adamant pavements. These seemingly trivial mishaps to the body are productive of the most far-reaching consequences.

At every point in the spine where such a concussion spends its force a defective spot develops. It becomes a weak point anatomically, and a point of congestion, blockage and impaired work physiologically.

FOOD FROM THE INLAND SEAS

The annual product of the great lake fisheries has a value of about \$2,000,000. Nearly 10,000 persons are employed, and the capital invested is estimated at about \$6,000,000.

Still more surprising will be the fact that very little is known concerning the most important of the food fishes of the great lakes. Two of the most valuable of these are the sturgeon and the whitefish. It is within the memory of Clevelanders who do not consider themselves old men, that sturgeon was regarded as valueless for food and as a nuisance to fishermen. Now that they are in demand they are rapidly disappearing, and not enough is known of their spawning habits and spawning places to be able to procure the eggs for artificial propagation. Nothing is known of the life history of the whitefish from the time its eggs are laid until the young fish are about 8 inches long. Of other food fishes of the lakes our knowledge is no better.

The United States Fish Commission has, during the summers of the last four years, had parties of scientific men at work endeavoring to fill the gaps in our knowledge, but to reach satisfactory conclusions continuous study throughout the year is necessary. At the time when the services of scientific men connected with universities are available for such studies the

migrations and spawning of the commercial fishes do not take place, nor are the more important commercial fisheries in operation. What seems to be needed is a permanent scientific establishment, with an independent staff, on the great lakes, such as the United States Fish Commission already has in operation from the sea fisheries at Wood's Hole, Mass., and at Beaufort, N. C., and which have proved of great value to the cod, lobster and oyster fisheries.

Senator McMillan, of Michigan, last December introduced a bill, which is now before the committee on fisheries, that provides for such an establishment on the great lakes connected with the United States Fish Commission, the work of which would be to study the breeding times, places and conditions of the fishes; the food, feeding habits and feeding grounds, and the migrations of the immature and adult commercial fishes, together with special studies of the whitefish and sturgeon, which are decreasing, and of the carp, which has been recently introduced, and the enormous increase of which appears a serious problem and is a possible danger to other fishes; and also a careful study of the general biological conditions surrounding the fishes, and which appear to be favorable for their growth and development.—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

BENEFITS THAT ARE DERIVED FROM THE RURAL FREE DELIVERY SYSTEM

By Capt. B. B. DOVENER, Representative From West Virginia.

The benefits derived from the establishment of the rural free delivery system in any section of this great Republic are manifold. It materially increases the circulation and dissemination of literature in the way of daily papers, in the farming and rural districts.

It also brings the daily mail to all our people, and materially increases the postoffice revenues, in that wherever the rural free delivery is established the farmers write letters every day, when heretofore they only wrote one letter once in two or three weeks.

Throughout the State of West Virginia, and I suppose it will apply to every section, the people are happy when a new rural free delivery route is established, and disappointed when the conditions are not up to the re-

quirements of the Postoffice Department for establishing a route.

The educational and moral value of the rural free delivery system cannot be overestimated. The daily newspapers are a prominent and potent factor in the education of the people, and the farmers who are now enjoying the benefits of the establishment of rural free delivery systems cannot understand why they were content with the weekly paper so long.

The communication the rural free delivery affords the farmer with the world makes not only himself, but his children, satisfied with rural life, as they no longer consider themselves isolated from the world.

As a factor in the advancement of education, the rural free delivery routes can multiply none too fast, and every cent expended in their establishment will be returned ten-fold.

PARTISAN NEWSPAPERS

One of the numerous critics of newspaper work has made the assertion that the newspapers of today have no opinions, or only purchased ones, because so many journals take a neutral attitude on national questions. This critic intimates quite plainly that the state of things described is due to the venality of the press, which is a pretty serious accusation to make.

Without going into the matter very deeply, it may easily be seen that the press of today is not nearly as intense in its partisanship as it was fifty, twenty-five, or even a less number of years ago. But to say that this is due to venality is an example of that leaping to conclusions which usually lands the acrobat in the ditch.

To go back to Andrew Jackson's time, we find that the press of that day was so violently personal in its abuse of him as a candidate and as a man, and of his wife as a divorced woman, that its abuse actually led to the death of Mrs. Jackson. It is said that the stern old man, on his death bed, was asked whether he forgave his enemies, and answered grimly, "All, except those who slandered my Rachel to death." The same vehemence of personal attack was noticeable in the day of Lincoln, and for some years after. Can anybody assert that it did any particular good? Every one now recognizes that at least half of the assertions made were not founded on fact, though the editors may have made them honestly.

It is surely good that the editor of today has grown more careful in such matters, less inclined to be personal in his partisanship. But take public questions which do not involve personalities; is there any use in stating only one side of a question, when the medium of statement is supposed to be an organ of public information? Compared with the bitter partisanship of former political campaigns, the newspaper reading of the last one was mild. But did its mildness hurt anybody very much?

THE SHAH'S TALKING MACHINES

The third machine that has been expressly built for the Shah of Persia by an American company is now about to be shipped. It is by far the largest talking machine ever constructed, and it cannot fail to create a sensation when it reaches Teheran. Alongside of it the regulation graphophones, even of the Grand types, look small and unimportant.

The first special instrument to be sent to the Shah was constructed two years ago, and was a duplicate of a three-horned machine of wonderful workmanship, which had been built for exhibition at the Paris Exposition of 1900. The Shah saw it there and was anxious to have it, but he compromised on a duplicate of it, which was ordered by cable and shipped to Persia a few months later.

After something more than a year had elapsed there came an inquiry from Teheran for a much larger machine, and while plans for its construction were

maturing and a price was being agreed upon an order came for the smallest graphophone that could be made. This was duly furnished and went forward with the result that a third order was received, this last for the very large machine, with certain modifications, the building of which had been under consideration for some months. The records are about four times as long as the usual cylinders and they are much larger in diameter. They are very loud and strong. The machine is equipped with the latest style of reproducer and the vocal and instrumental selections are rendered with surprising fidelity.

The shipment will consist of the mammoth talking machine, a horn of appropriate dimensions, and a generous supply of records and blanks. The Shah is already better equipped with such machines than any other ruler in the world, and when his latest purchase reaches his palace there will be none to compete with him.

Wait Whitman as a Conservative.

At a recent meeting of a Wait Whitman society, a letter was read from one of Whitman's old friends, which contained the surprising information that the poet was a conservative. Associated as he was with some of the most radical reformers of his day, he was not in favor of reforms, believing that no change could be made in the condition of mankind except by gradual evolution.

This disclosure is not nearly so surprising as it might seem, when one considers the general character of the work of this writer. If there was one thing which Whitman took pains to enunciate over and over again it was that he was contented, even happy, to observe things as they were—all things as they were—without the wish or the striving to have them changed. He was the first man to write poetry, or attempt to write it, from the point of view of the evolutionist. The poet is always more or less a seer, unless he is merely an artistic temperament expressing itself in words, and not a thinker at all, and owing to this fact very many poets have been ardent reformers, loving the good, the pure, and the beautiful, and hating the sordid, the base, and the brutal. Whitman's attitude toward life was entirely different. He took the ground that all things are good because contributing to the evolution of the world from one stage to another. Measured by the standard of Phillips, of Garrison, of Whittier, he was a most reactionary conservative. Compared with the conventional people who held everything new in abhorrence, he was exceedingly radical, but radical in expression and style rather than in thought. Curiously enough, at bottom he held, just as the conventional people did, that reform was useless because things as they were would move swiftly enough for the good of mankind.

MISSED A MILLION AND A HALF.

Lawyers will hardly find wireless telegraphy so productive of fees as the telephone, litigation over which put millions into their pockets. Professor Bell had a strenuous time, recalls Victor Smith, in the "New York Press." He took the first working model of his instrument to John A. Logan, and offered "Black Jack" a half interest for \$2,500, saying that it would do away with the telegraph and that there would be millions in it. Logan replied: "I dare say your machine works perfectly, but who would want to talk through such a thing as that, anyway? I advise you to save your money, young man." Bell then offered a tenth interest to an examiner in the Patent Office for \$100 in cash. It was refused. That tenth interest was worth \$1,600,000 in fifteen years. The giant intellect that refused it is still examining patents.

BEAUTY AS EVIDENCE.

By JOSH WINE, in the "Baltimore American."

[The supreme court of Minnesota has decided that feminine charm is a proper incident to a case at law and is entitled to due weight with and consideration by the jury.]

If the lady has a dimple
In her chin,
Then the case is very simple—
She will win.
If to make the eyes googolish
She should choose—
Then opposing her is foolish.
She can't lose.

If her hair is soft and shining
(Peroxide)
If a delicate curl is twining
On the side,
Though the lawyers talk like fury
Of the case,
Still the grave and solemn jury
Sees her face.

If the lady has no beauty,
She's condemned
When the jury has o'er "duty"
Hawed and hummed.
She had best—it is a pity—
Drop the suit.
If she cannot hire a pretty
Substitute.

Now, the reason's very simple
For it all.
Nothing strange that blush and dimple
Have the call.
'Tis the might of wily woman
Shown again—
For the jurors are but human—
And they're men.

FLAG DAY.

Your flag and my flag—
And how it flies today!
In your land and my land,
And half the world away!
Rose-red and blood-red,
The stripes forever gleam;
Snow-white and soul-white—
The good forefathers' dream;
Sky blue and true blue, with stars to
shine a-right—
The gloried guidon of the day, a shelter
through the night.

Your flag and my flag!
And, oh, how much it holds!
Your land and my land
Secure within its folds!
Your heart and my heart
Beat quicker at the sight—
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed—
Red and blue and white.
The one flag—the great flag—the flag
for me and you—
Glorified all else beside—the red and
white and blue.

Your flag and my flag—
To every star and stripe
The drums beat as hearts beat,
And flutters shrilly pipe.
Your flag and my flag—
A blessing in the sky!
Your hope and my hope—
It never hid a lie!
Home land and far land, and half the
world around,
Old Glory hears the great salute and
flutters to the sound!
—W. D. Nesbit, in "Baltimore American."

THE FILIPINOS.

The Filipinos are much as the Spaniards have made them. The upper classes adhere closely to Spanish custom, so, barring certain foolish restrictions and too much "duenna," the women are treated with the utmost respect and consideration. Among the lower class natives conditions are more interesting. Long contact with the Spaniard has removed whatever prejudice concerning women there might have been in the Malay breast—for among his race in general she is looked upon as decidedly inferior—and now we are able to observe very amiable family arrangements. In which the woman is the partner of her husband, and apparently regarded as of equal importance, though no particular deference is paid to her. In this marital partnership the wife is often the active member, displaying great energy, especially in goading her indolent spouse to effort. Sometimes one of these little women supports the whole household. Generally speaking, she is the more ambitious of the two, and if she does not actually perform all the labor of support, the fortunes of the family may be dependent on her wit and enterprise. It is not at all uncommon for a Filipino wife to apply to an American officer in charge of a department for a job for her husband, not that the wife always takes the lead, but if she is capable of it, she is not held down by thongs of custom and prejudice. She is an industrious, clever little body, and she and her husband show a devotion to their children which is one of the most lovable traits in the Filipino character.—Philadelphia Ledger.

TURKEY AND FOOTBALL.

Sport does not meet with much encouragement in Turkey and is pursued under great difficulties, says the "London Telegraph." A young Turk called Rehad Bey, inspired by the Smyrna and Constantinople football match, organized a club among his friends, together with some Greeks and Armenians, and began practicing. A few days ago in the middle of the night police came to his house and carried him off to Scutari. There he was submitted to a long incarceration as to the club and the game of football. Matters only grew more complicated as the Turkish word for ball was the same as for a cannon. The authorities were convinced that they had found a great plot and that the club must be a secret society. A special messenger was sent for the ball and that was duly examined and found to be an infernal machine. The regulations of the club were considered to be another piece of damning evidence, and still worse were the jerseys and colors of the club, which showed a complete organization, even to a uniform. After long deliberation the culprit was sent to the higher police authorities in Stambul, who went through a second long examination and came to the conclusion that the empire had been saved from disintegration by the early discovery of a great plot. They dispatched the whole matter to be examined into at Yildiz. So the young man, the football, the rules and the sweaters and kickers were all solemnly taken to the palace and a special commission took the matter in hand. After much careful thought and examination of the evidence it was decided that there might be nothing in it, but it must not be done again. Accordingly, the young man was appointed vice consul at Teheran and bundled off the same day.

STREET CARS

As surely as the time for open street cars in New York arrives there arises the annual protest against the way in which they are overcrowded. It is asserted, and with good reason, that to save themselves money the managers compel passengers to stand in rows between the seats of the open cars, an arrangement which, it need not be said, is intensely disagreeable, on the score of both comfort and propriety. It is not pleasant for a lady to have a big, burly man, or a loutish boy, standing in the narrow space between her and the seat in front, or to have to stand there herself while the man occupies the seat.

There is nothing civilized in such an arrangement, and it is well to call attention to the fact that now and then during rush hours the same conditions are to be observed in Washington, especially on some of the suburban lines. And Washington has not the excuse which serves Manhattan of being crowded and limited in area. There ought to be room enough in the street cars for everybody to ride without crowding.

It is to be hoped that the people of New York will succeed in getting their dues in this matter. The street car companies claim that the crowding during rush hours is unavoidable, but the critics point out the fact that the cars are often just as crowded during hours when traffic is not heavy, because the officials do not put on enough to meet the demand. This condition of things is certainly inexcusable.

To a certain extent overcrowded cars are the fault of the public. If all the people who can avoid using the cars during the hour when travel is heaviest would choose another time for their journeyings, it might help matters; but if the company will not run enough cars even then to avoid overcrowding, it seems as if it were time to kick, and put on one's heaviest boots, with hob-nailed soles, to do it.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE SEAL KILLING PROPOSITION

By HENRY IDE WILLEY.

Having had my attention called to a proposed act of Congress providing for the killing of a number of seals in the event that "pelagic sealing" can not be prevented, permit me in the cause of humanity, decency, and patriotism to enter a solemn protest against this dreadful alternative.

Surely there must be some way, whereby we can, by calling the attention of the proper authorities in England to this matter, prevent the ruthless slaughter of female seals by the "pelagic sealers," and obviate the necessity for any such cruel alternative as the murder of these innocent animals by our own people.

In my numerous trips to Alaska and past the Pribiloff Island I have been able to study the habits of the seals, and they are so nearly human in their instincts, habits and affections, that I look upon this proposed plan as being quite as wicked, brutal and uncivilized as would be the wanton murder of the same number of human beings. No one

can witness the daily domestic life of these innocent creatures without being similarly impressed.

I cannot believe that a Christian people, aiming to be an example of courage with gentleness, and claiming to lead all in works of mercy and generosity will permit so great a crime to continue.

One has only to watch a female seal with her young for a few moments to realize the full force and significance of such sentiments as I herein set forth. Can it be possible that Great Britain will not co-operate with us in protecting these harmless, helpless animals? The seals are nearly exterminated, there can be no such increase as will harm our fishery interests. I, therefore, earnestly implore our Senators and Representatives in Congress to endeavor to secure such British and other foreign co-operation as will forever put an end to pelagic sealing, and bring about as much zeal in protecting the seals, as has in the past been resorted to, for their annihilation.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S LAW TO REGULATE CHILD LABOR

Emperor William, who has taken all knowledge for his province, has personally formulated a new law, which took effect May 1.

In the intervals of statecraft, military duties, art work, sermonizing and poetry writing he has framed a regulation to govern child labor, as follows:

"Children must not be employed in building trades of any kind, neither shall they be employed in brickyards at any work whatever, nor in factories where building material is got up.

"Children must not be employed to cut stone, nor where mineral dust may get into their lungs.

"It is unlawful to employ children in the shops of sculptors, stone masons, monument makers, marble cutters, stone polishers, and in those potteries, terra cotta workers, glass workers, glass engravers, mirror makers, or in any shop or factory where articles are gilded, silvered, nicked or otherwise plated with metal by galvanic or galvanic-plastic processes.

"Children must not be employed in shops where toys, made of tin or lead, receive their coating of paint. They must not be employed in foundries, grinding mills, in mills for cutting glass or metal, or in any place where wheelstones or polishing wheels are used.

"It shall be unlawful to employ a child in and about places where quicksilver is used for manufacturing (thermometer and barometer works), or where explosives or fireworks of any kind are manufactured. Children must not be employed in the manufacturing, sorting, packing or labeling of matches.

"It is unlawful to employ children in knackeries, or in any business dealing with dead bodies. Children are barred from factories and workshops where yarns, stuffs, woollens, linens or manufactured articles of any kind are bleached by chemicals. Children are likewise barred from dye works, hair and bristle factories, and from factories where rags are turned into articles of use (shoddy).

"It is unlawful to employ children in the sorting or handling of rags or bones, animal matter or refuse, whether such come from abroad or are collected at home. Likewise children shall not be rag-gatherers or rag-pickers, and they shall have nothing to do with the making of paint brushes.

"It is unlawful to employ a child in any factory or industry where clothes, mattresses, feathers, carpets, horsehair, etc., are cleaned. Children are barred from laundries using chemicals, from paint shops, sign shops and from sausage factories, or factories where meats are preserved in any way, manner or form.

"No shop, store or office shall employ children below the age of twelve, and no children above that age shall be employed between the hours of 8 p. m. and 8 a. m. It is unlawful to employ children in the morning before school hours.

"In shops, stores, and as messengers, children above the age of twelve may be employed at hours not included in the above, but under no circumstances shall they work longer than three hours out of twenty-four while attending school, or more than four hours per day in vacation time.

"No child below the age of twelve

shall be employed at theatrical performances or other public shows. Children above the age of twelve may be employed as provided in the preceding paragraph, the hour when the employment is permissible being extended to 9 p. m. After 9 p. m. no child shall be on the stage, or working in or about a theater, circus, or other show place.

"No girl under age shall be employed in any saloon, restaurant, or hotel, as a waitress, or for the purpose of entertaining patrons. There shall be no exceptions to this rule. Boys above the age of twelve may be employed in accordance with the paragraph dealing with children in shops, stores, and as messengers.

"Certain businesses, like bakeries, dairies, and newspapers, may employ children to carry goods of insignificant weight to customers, during more than three hours per day, but four hours is the time limit, while the age limit is ten years. These businesses may also employ children, for the purposes named, on Sundays and holidays, provided they are not asked to work more than two hours all told. To employ a child during the hours when the main church services are held, or after 12 noon on Sundays and holidays, is unlawful.

"Every employer of hired child labor must notify the police of the number and age of the children working for him. The police will issue permits in accordance with the facts, and shall be unlawful to employ children, without such police permit. The police shall have full power to investigate statements of employers as to children's age and the manner of work required of them.

"Children must not be employed where power (steam, wind, water, gas, air, electricity, etc.) is used for manufacturing purposes. This applies to 'hired' children, as well as a manufacturer's own children."

THE PEACE OF THE RAIN.

Be still, be still, tired world, and go to sleep,
The dusk is growing deep,
Far off and dim beneath the shadowed eaves,
Long, grassy foothills rise,
And fold on fold above their shoulders brown
Gray mists are closing down,
Drawn low and wide, with interweaving lines
Beneath the purple pines,
Lower and lower still the soft clouds creep
(Be still and go to sleep).
By pebbled beach and poplars trembling gray—
Faint now and far away—
Fold after fold, fall after fall, until
They blot out plain and hill
As temple curtains drawn from sky to sod
To shut thee in with God.

Oh, dearer far than sun on hill and plain
Peace of the night and rain,
Unto earth's weariness most sweet, most blest
Infinite balm of rest,
On sky and stream the darkness closes deep,
Be still and go to sleep.
—Mabel Earle, in Lippincott's.